

U.S. War Plans Breaking Down Teuton Morale

3,200,000 Men in France
Expected to Quickly
Change Foe's View

More Heavy Blows
Likely This Fall

Allies Care Not on Which
Side of the Rhine We
Conquer Germany

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The chief news here in the last twenty-four hours has come from the United States. General March's announcement concerning American plans for winning the war has the first place in the newspapers. That the United States believes the war must be won in the West and intended to concentrate there is eminently satisfactory to nearly every one, though the Easterners still cling to their theory that the easiest way to victory is to divert the German forces to other theatres.

Hope for End in West
The European Allies as a whole want to end the war in the West and want the finish to come as quickly as possible—by next fall, if it is humanly possible.

The American policy of letting the world know its plans and its deeds will shorten the war materially, in the opinion of the best judges. The fact that America will have eighty divisions of 40,000 men each, or approximately four times the size of a German division as now constituted, will affect German morale to an even greater extent than it will hearten the British and French.

Whether the end of the war will find the enemy within fifty miles of his present positions or on the other side of the Rhine is of little consequence. The war will end when Germany knows America has the power to end it, and not before.

Chance Before Winter
Between now and winter there is time for several heavy blows, and perhaps one of these may result in the overthrow of German militarism, a highly optimistic forecast.

Germany already has gained a healthy respect for American fighting ability, and the marvels as much as the Allies at the speed with which America has arrived. If America is able to play even a bigger part in what fighting remains in the present campaign Germany will grow more inclined toward peace.

The diversion of Allied strength to some distant field would be worth much to Germany. Even now there are those who have failed to learn the lessons of the past and who would embark on large ventures in other fields. Through Flanders and France is a shorter road to Berlin than via Vladivostok.

**Foch Deeply Impressed
By Moral Aid of U. S.**

Allied Generalissimo Sends His
Personal Thanks to Amer-
ican People

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Marshal Foch has asked the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, to convey to the American people his deep appreciation of their moral and spiritual support.

Mr. MacFarland visited Marshal Foch at his headquarters, and during their conversation the Allied generalissimo was enthusiastic in his praise of American generals, officers and men. He said their moral and material help had been of tremendous importance.

Says U. S. Blocks Peace

German Paper Tells of "War
Craze" of America

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—Commenting on the recent interview given by Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Secretary, in which he laid responsibility for continuation of the war on the Entente, the "Frankfurter Gazette" says:

"We must continue the hard and bitter struggle for the defense of the Fatherland, for our enemies show little inclination for peace, and neither from Lloyd George nor Clemenceau is any readiness for an understanding to be expected."

"The daily increasing influence of America upon the Entente is of still greater importance. Any sign of a desire for an understanding on the part of the European Allies is counterbalanced by the war craze of the United States. In such circumstances there is nothing to be done but to repress all premature hopes and arm ourselves with courage and perseverance for the next developments."

**Dominions to Have Place
In British War Cabinet**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—To provide for the continuity of the deliberations between representatives of Great Britain and the dominions, the Imperial War Cabinet, says "The Times," has decided that each dominion shall be represented by a minister stationed permanently in London.

The Imperial War Cabinet will meet from time to time with these ministers as members.

Whipple Joins Ship Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, to-day announced that Sherman L. Whipple, of Boston, has accepted the position of general counsel of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Rainbow Division" Is Commended For Valor in Battle of the Marne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The 42d (Rainbow) Division particularly distinguished itself in the fighting east of Rheims on July 15-16, when the German offensive was launched on both sides of that city, only to be stopped and the Germans later driven out of the whole Aisne-Marne pocket. A general order issued by General Naulin, commanding the 21st Army Corps, to which the American division was attached in the French Fourth Army under General Gouraud, commends the 42d for "its valor, ardor and its spirit" in the course of the battle when the Fourth Army broke the German offensive on the Champagne.

The text of the order, issued on July 20, when the 42d Division was departing to join the 1st American Army Corps in the drive to the Vesle, as made public to-day by the War Department, follows:

"At the moment when the 42d American Division is on the point of leaving the 21st Army Corps, I desire to express my keen satisfaction and my sincere thanks for the services which it has rendered under all conditions.

"By its valor, ardor and its spirit, it has very particularly distinguished itself on July 15-16 in the course of the great battle where the Fourth Army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front.

"I am proud to have had it under my orders during this period; my prayers accompany it in the great struggle engaged in for the liberty of the world.

"GENERAL NAULIN, Commanding the 21st Army Corps."

Chinese Envoy on Way To Vatican Recalled

Minister Who Had Reached
Madrid Is Ordered Not
to Proceed Further

PEKING, Monday, Aug. 12.—The Chinese government has cancelled the appointment of its Minister to the Vatican and has ordered the minister, who has reached Madrid on his way to Rome, not to proceed.

A dispatch from Peking on August 10 said the Chinese government had declined to receive Monsignor Petrelli, recently appointed Papal Nuncio to China, on the ground that he was a personal friend of Admiral von Hintze, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs and formerly Minister to Peking.

All Able-Bodied Jews In Palestine Enlist

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The enthusiasm marking the opening of recruiting offices in Jerusalem and Jaffa for the enlistment of the Jews of Palestine, as reinforcements for Jewish battalions sent out from England, has been striking and significant, according to dispatches received by Reuters, Limited.

Virtually all the able-bodied Jews of Palestine have applied at the recruiting offices for service. The volunteer movement began in Palestine some weeks before the arrival of either the Zionist commission or the first Jewish battalion from England. The dispatches say that there was a spontaneous movement among the young Jewish colonists, mostly of Russian origin, who felt it their duty to share in the task of liberating their homes from the hated Turk.

The recent declaration of A. J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Great Britain was in sympathy with Zionist aspirations, formed an additional reason for their resolve to enlist in the British army.

Sweden Is Wary of Offering Mediation

LONDON, Aug. 16.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, Professor Eden, the Swedish Premier, replying to a deputation from the Swedish organizations of Good Templars, who asked whether one of the neutral states could take the initiative regarding peace negotiations, said that as there was no reason to believe that the belligerents were willing to consider mediation Sweden could not commence negotiations.

Sweden, the Premier added, was following the present developments with great interest, and was at the disposition of the warring powers should any desire for mediation be expressed.

Many Japanese Hurt In Big Rice Riots

(By The Associated Press)
TOKIO, Monday, Aug. 12.—Ten policemen have been wounded seriously and many rioters injured in a demonstration at Nagoya over the high cost of rice. Fifty persons have been arrested at Nagoya and 300 men and women at Osaka.

Industrial disturbances continue elsewhere. The police have prohibited meetings in Tokyo.

The price of rice has doubled twice in the last year, due largely to a corner in the market.

Railway Built in 100 Days

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A railway more than 130 miles in length behind the French front has been built in less than 100 days and yesterday was opened for traffic.

Its purpose is to improve the communications between the northern and southern parts of the northern railway system. The construction of the line involved the building of two important bridges and a tunnel some 375 yards in length.

House Naval Committee Is Guest of General Pershing

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, Aug. 15.—The members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives were the guests of General Pershing at luncheon to-day. The committee arrived at noon and departed late in the afternoon for Château Thierry. They will start for Rome Friday night.

French Peak Is Named For President Wilson

ANNECY, France, Aug. 16.—An American military band which had participated in the christening of Peak Wilson, near Chamonix, in honor of President Wilson arrived here to-day. It was met at the station by the Mayor and city officials and paraded the city, which was decorated with flags. The members of the band were cheered and showered with flowers along the line of march.

Wilhelm and Karl In Full Accord, Says Berlin Statement

'Cordial Relationship Dem-
onstrated' at Meeting at
German Headquarters

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The complete agreement existing between Germany and Austria-Hungary has been demonstrated again at the meeting of the Emperors at German main headquarters, an official statement from Berlin to-day says. The statement, which is dated at German headquarters, August 15, reads:

"The meeting of the august sovereigns once again has manifested the close understanding and complete agreement on political and military tasks and an identical and most loyal interpretation of the alliance. In the intercourse of the monarchs was characterized by a cordiality commensurate with their personal relations as well as the interests of the people.

"Leading statesmen and military leaders have conferred with complete and fruitful results. The Kaiser gave audience to Baron Burian, Field Marshal Arz and other Austrian ministers, and Emperor Charles received Baron Burian and Field Marshal von Hindenburg."

German dispatches yesterday reported Emperor William and Emperor Charles holding an important conference at German main headquarters on political and military questions, together with numbers of their advisers. Baron Burian is the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and Field Marshal Arz von Straussburg is the Austrian chief of staff. Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Secretary, was mentioned in yesterday's dispatches as being present at the conference, and it may be through an error in the text of the dispatch that Baron Burian, and not Admiral von Hintze, is mentioned as having been received by Emperor Charles.

Clerk Sentenced for Taking Draft Bribe

Condemned to Two Years in
Prison; Bitterly Denounced
by Court

Two years in the Maryland state penitentiary is the price that Herman P. Gordon, chief clerk of Local Draft Board No. 168, must pay for the acceptance of a \$50 bribe.

The money was paid to him in marked bills by Joseph Bloch, a resident alien, subject to draft, who on the original draft classification was placed in Class 5-F.

On the reclassification ordered by Provost Marshal General Crowder, however, Bloch found himself shifted to Class 1-A. Gordon thereupon offered to get him shifted back to Class 5-F for a consideration of \$100.

Horridly, Bloch reported the offer to his employer and to the Department of Justice. By the latter he was advised to go back and see, as a test case, just how good a bargain he could make with the draft board clerk. A price of \$50 was finally agreed upon between the two and Bloch handed over the marked notes.

A technical fine of \$1 was imposed upon Gordon besides his prison sentence when he appeared in the United States District Court here yesterday. Judge Julius M. Mayer bitterly scored the former clerk in passing sentence.

Soldiers To Be Released on Furloughs to Work on Farms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The way has been opened for soldiers in camps to get away for emergency work on farms.

The War Department to-day announced that enlisted men may obtain furloughs to engage in agricultural work by applying to their commanding officers, or by having relatives or other interested persons apply through the local boards with which the soldiers registered.

More Mines on Australian Coast
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 16.—The finding of additional mines along the Australian coast is announced.

Two enemy mines were reported found and destroyed off North Cape, the northern extremity of New Zealand, on June 13 last. The supposition is that these and other mines found in Australian waters were laid by a German commerce raider.

Gov. Edge Names Prayer Day

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Governor Edge to-day proclaimed the first Sunday of each month as a "day for service flag prayer," dedicated to patriotic and memorial services in churches.

Armenians Likely To Join Other Foes Of Huns at Baku

Landing by British Prom-
ises To Be Nucleus for
Mobilization

Soviets Facing Crisis

Discontent in Finland Fanned
Into Flame Over Treaty
With Germany

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The movements of the Bolshevik government, including the transfer of the seat of administration, soldiers, gold and supplies, from Moscow are a part of the measures decided upon by Lenin and Trotsky in their war upon the Entente powers, it is believed here.

One of the assigned reasons for the decision of the Soviet government to recognize a state of war with the Entente, according to intelligence received from London, was the latter's determination to "promote a new war with Germany." Late in July the Moscow government addressed a telegram "to all," saying:

"The Entente's enterprise on the Murman coast is not intended to protect its own stores, but aims at the overthrow of the Russian government. Its object is to promote a new war against Germany. The Soviet government declares it considers the action of the Entente tantamount to a declaration of war, and it will therefore take counter measures accordingly."

The Allied governments and the United States are dependent upon German sources for news concerning changes in the situation in the territories over which the Bolsheviks profess to exercise authority.

Soviets Face Grave Crisis
It is known, however, that the Soviet chiefs must elect an ignominious loss of power, involving possibly their assassination, or an appeal to Germany for armed assistance.

Germany is believed to appreciate exactly the operations of the Allies, including the United States, in the north and in Siberia, and the menace to the Bolshevik régime of the Czechoslovak forces, which are increasing by the accession of anti-Bolshevik Russians.

Realization of the changed situation is thought to have been the real cause of German Ambassador Helfferich's sudden departure from Moscow, soon after his arrival there, for German Great Headquarters, where he now is believed to be reporting to the Emperor and the general staff.

British to Check Turks

As it is understood here, the arrival of British forces at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, only indirectly relates to the Allied intervention in Russia, being primarily intended to intercept the Turkish movement toward India, and to interrupt the Pan-Turanian movement directed by Turkey, which threatened to stir up the Turanian tribes of the Central Asia and are permitted to sweep the Turanians and the countries bordering India, might apply the torch to India itself.

The landing at Baku promises to become the nucleus not only for Armenian recruits, but for all anti-German elements in those regions. The Georgians, who hold antipathies against the Armenians, are prepared, official reports assert, to join with them in opposing the Turks. The British forces at Baku are believed to comprise Indian troops with English officers.

The opportunities of beating back the Turks from the trans-Caucasus and from the Caucasus are regarded as excellent, and if the expectations of the British are fulfilled, in a short time a junction will be effected between the loyal and pro-Ally Russians along the Volga with those of the Don and the Georgians-Armensians, who now are believed to be rallying to the British standards.

A reconstructed Russian front is thought to be not an unreasonable hope in the near future. While it can hardly be immediately a fighting front, it will provide the organization necessary for creating a fighting front, which might be perfected by next spring.

Cossacks Reported In March on the City of Zarizym

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The Don Cossacks have cleared the left bank of the Don of their opponents and are marching victoriously on Zarizym, from which they are only one day's march, says an official statement issued by the Don Cossacks Staff and received here from Kiev.

The newspapers at Kiev report that the Cossacks from the Northern Don region have entered the Government of Voronezh.

A dispatch to the Cologne "Zeitung" from Kiev says that the Don and Kuban governments and the leaders in the adjoining regions have entered negotiations looking to the establishment of a joint central government.

Sixty propagandists belonging to labor organizations supporting the Bolshevik régime have left Moscow for the front, where the Bolsheviks are fighting the Czechoslovaks, according to a Moscow telegram by way of Berlin. Their object is to stimulate the military spirit of the Soviet troops in their campaign.

Addressing the delegates in a farewell speech, says the message, the date of which is not given, Premier Lenin urged them to the utmost efforts to raise the spirits and morale of the troops to the highest level, and thus bring about the suppression of the Czechoslovak movement.

"You must imbue them with the consciousness of the danger and the need of every honorable man supporting the Soviet Republic," Lenin is quoted as saying.

According to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," War Minister Trotsky is also touring the same front, urging the people to fight "against the enemy."

Adolph Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, has left Moscow and was

expected to arrive in Berlin Thursday, according to the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin.

Bolshevik Mobilize 160,000 Prisoners For War on Czechs

(By The Associated Press)
VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 13.—The situation in Western Siberia leaves no room for optimism, in the opinion of the vice-president of the Russian section of the Czechoslovak National Council. In a statement made recently he said that Bolshevik mobilization of Austro-German prisoners of war had added 160,000 men to the enemy forces. He said it would be impossible to reach Irkutsk, even under the most favorable circumstances, in less than a month, and that perhaps two months would be necessary.

In the hilly, waterless and sandy country beyond Irkutsk the movement of troops would be easier, but the position of the Czechoslovaks may become precarious if assistance is not speedily forthcoming. Their numbers are diminishing, owing to sickness and impossibility of renewing supplies.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16.—Vladivostok workmen who have been agitating to secure the release of members of the Soviet army held as hostages by the Czechoslovaks, have decided to organize a great labor demonstration, according to advices from Vladivostok. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed soon.

Armenia Forced Into Peace With Turkey, Representative Says

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The National Armenian Council of Tiflis was compelled to sign a peace with Turkey in order to save a large section of the Armenian population from extermination, but the struggle against the Turks is continuing, according to a cable message given out in this city to-day at the headquarters of the Armenian National Union of America from its accredited representatives abroad.

The message said the Armenian army was holding the Baku-Elisavetpol line. As London advices state the British now are at Baku, this would link up the English forces with the Armenians. The message went on to say:

"Have received a telegram from Northern Persia to the effect that the National Armenian Council of Tiflis felt compelled to sign a peace with Turkey, whereby the district of Erivan, Etchmiadzin, as far as the river Karagash, on the east, has been proclaimed as an independent Armenian republic, and the Turkish army has been ordered to leave the district."

"Antranik, the commander of the Armenian forces at Nahichevan, has protested against the peace of the Armenian army against the peace treaty with Turkey, and has declared that his army is determined to continue the war against the Turks."

"The large number of the Armenians from the district of Kara and Alexandropol, occupied by the Turks, have moved to Vladivostok and are in dire distress."

Bolshevik Claim 'Successes in the Archangel District'

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Bolshevik government, in an official statement, claims the capture of positions in the Archangel district, where there are Allied troops, and says that their adversaries have abandoned the fighting near Onega. According to a Reuter dispatch from Moscow, a series of successes, which apparently are of minor importance, also are claimed in the operations against the Czechoslovaks.

The population of the Murmansk region received with joy the British force that landed there recently, according to an Allied diplomat who has arrived in London from Petrograd.

"I was in Murman when the British troops arrived," he said, "and am quite unable to describe the pleasure that the arrival caused. Old men and women wept with tears of joy, crying: 'At last Russia will be saved!' The peasants, workmen and aristocracy know that Germany is their enemy."

"Never has the situation been so favorable as to-day for the presence of the Allies in Russia. Many men in Petrograd who held high positions in the old Russian army say their worst enemy is Germany. They have told me that they know now that the only friends of Russia are the Allies."

The Soviet government, says a Russian wireless message, has issued an order that correspondents to foreign countries must not be accepted "for some time to come unless for the Ukraine and Germany, localities in German occupation and for war prisoners."

Czech Recognition Bitterly Resented By German Press

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—German newspapers comment bitterly upon the manifesto issued by Great Britain in recognition of the Czechoslovak nation.

"It is the acme of hypocrisy when England gives these notorious traitors a testimonial that they are waging legitimate warfare," the Cologne "Gazette" says.

"This recognition will remain only a recognition on paper if the Central Powers, as they have so far, remain against the world attack," says the Frankfurt "Gazette." "Our defeat alone could assist the Czechoslovaks to that political independence which the Entente grants them so hastily. Nevertheless, it is a serious step, the importance of which we must not underestimate from the viewpoint of propaganda."

England's step, which doubtless is backed by the remainder of the Entente, must certainly affect detrimentally the meagre prospects of peace."

Petrograd Surprised as German Embassy Quits

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Anti-Entente circles in Petrograd were surprised and dismayed when the German Embassy there, which had gone to Petrograd from Moscow, suddenly left the former Russian capital, according to a Stockholm dispatch to "The Times," which quoted the Petrograd "Gazette," the only anti-Bolshevik newspaper allowed to appear in Petrograd. Although the "Gazette" is opposing the Bolshevik régime, it is violently pro-German and anti-British.

It is said that the arrival of the

German Embassy at Petrograd gave reason for the belief that it would remain permanently there. The mission numbered 700 and brought its archives and stores to Petrograd by automobile.

The "Gazette" prints a dispatch from Kiev stating that Germans are making wholesale arrests of workmen, especially railway employees, and are sending them to concentration camps at Brést-Litovsk and Biala.

6,000 Allied Troops Leave Archangel; Fired On by Soviet

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The first connected story on the advance of the Entente forces southward from Archangel, Northern Russia, is given in a special dispatch to the "Dusseldorfer Nachrichten" from Stockholm.

The dispatch, which is dated August 14, says:

"Last Monday 6,000 Entente troops, reinforced by 3,000 Russians, assembled at Archangel, and the same night the order was given to proceed southward. Three thousand Russians embarked on eleven river steamers and a number of barges towed by tugs, the destination of which was Kotlas on the Dvina River. The remainder of the troops marched along the Archangel-Vologda railway with orders to halt at Trusanovskaya, seventy miles south of Archangel."

"The flotilla was first fired upon from both river banks near Kakutskaya, and a half mile further on encountered a barricade of sunken boats. Monday night there arrived at Solombolsk, near Archangel, four transports, from which an American contingent was transferred directly to barges in the mouth of the river, without touching at Archangel."

Americans Join Cheering For Czechs in Harbin

(By The Associated Press)
HARBIN, Monday, Aug. 12.—One thousand Czechs on their way to join General Semenov arrived here to-day and were given an enthusiastic reception in which the Allied consuls and members of the American Railway Commission took part. After speeches and the singing of the Czech national hymn the Czechs marched through the streets, followed by cheering crowds. They received many gifts of food.

On the journey from Vladivostok they were everywhere hailed as the deliverers of the country.

Russian Prisoners Escape

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A diplomatic telegram from Copenhagen to-day states that for two days a large number of Russian prisoners of war who escaped from Germany have arrived in Danish soil. Nearly 200 Russian fugitives from Germany arrived at Ribe. They are well treated in Denmark, the dispatch states, where they are given clothing and are then led to a camp which has been especially built for them near Ribe.

At the present time there are 200 Russian refugees from Germany in this camp. Recently the Danish authorities were obliged to engage a house which had capacity for the accommodation of 300 more Russians.

U. S. to Report How Men Are Injured

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Details of the injuries of illness of soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces soon will be available for relatives who address inquiries to the adjutant general of the army. Secretary of War Baker announced to-day.

Reports are being received by the surgeon general of the army concerning all men admitted to hospitals in Europe, showing the extent of their illness or wounds. Record will be kept of when each patient is discharged as cured or when it has been determined to invalid the soldier home. The data also will show when any change from one ailment to another is noted.

Secretary Baker's announcement follows: "I went to the surgeon general's office to-day to look at the daily reports from the European hospitals on the sick and wounded, with a view to having them carded, catalogued and tabulated so that the most instant information can be given all who inquire about friends abroad. The reports will come in weekly from France by courier. The information will be available through the adjutant general."

New York Aviator Killed

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Walter B. Miller, of New York City, a former member of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was transferred to the American service, was killed in an aerial combat on August 15, near Avoyers, France, by eight machines, was attacked by a German squadron of thirty airplanes. Lieutenant Miller fell inside the American lines.

The other members of the patrol escaped after a fierce struggle.

Four Naval Men Killed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Deaths by accident were announced by the Navy Department to-day as follows: James L. Gorman, landsman, quartermaster, of New Haven, Conn., killed in airplane accident in Italy. Allen Shea, electrician, of Berlin, N. H., killed by train at Ayer, Mass.

Harold Hubbard, quartermaster, of Cleveland, Ohio, lost overboard from submarine chaser.

Walter G. Wilm, seaman, 532 West 149th Street, New York, supposedly electrocuted by third rail on subway extension in Bronx, New York.

Shortage of Skilled Men in War Plants Being Relieved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Shortage of skilled labor in war industries is being relieved considerably by restrictions upon non-war production. The Department of Labor announced to-day that curtailment of automobile production alone has released many mechanics and other workers.

There still is a serious shortage in many war industrial centres, however, the department says.

Canadian Casualties Show 1 American Killed, 3 Wounded

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16.—The names of the following Americans appeared on to-day's overseas casualty list: Died—W. Bloomer, Newport, R. I. Wounded—Van Asse, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Lieutenant C. N. Wilde, Berkeley, Cal., and D. L. Streibig, Philadelphia, N. J.

Killed in action—T. Wallace, Akron, Ohio.

Pneumonia Increase in Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There was a slight increase in the number of cases of pneumonia among the troops in the United States during the seven-day period ending August 9, the weekly health report issued to-day shows. Deaths from disease still were at the rate of 3.18 per thousand